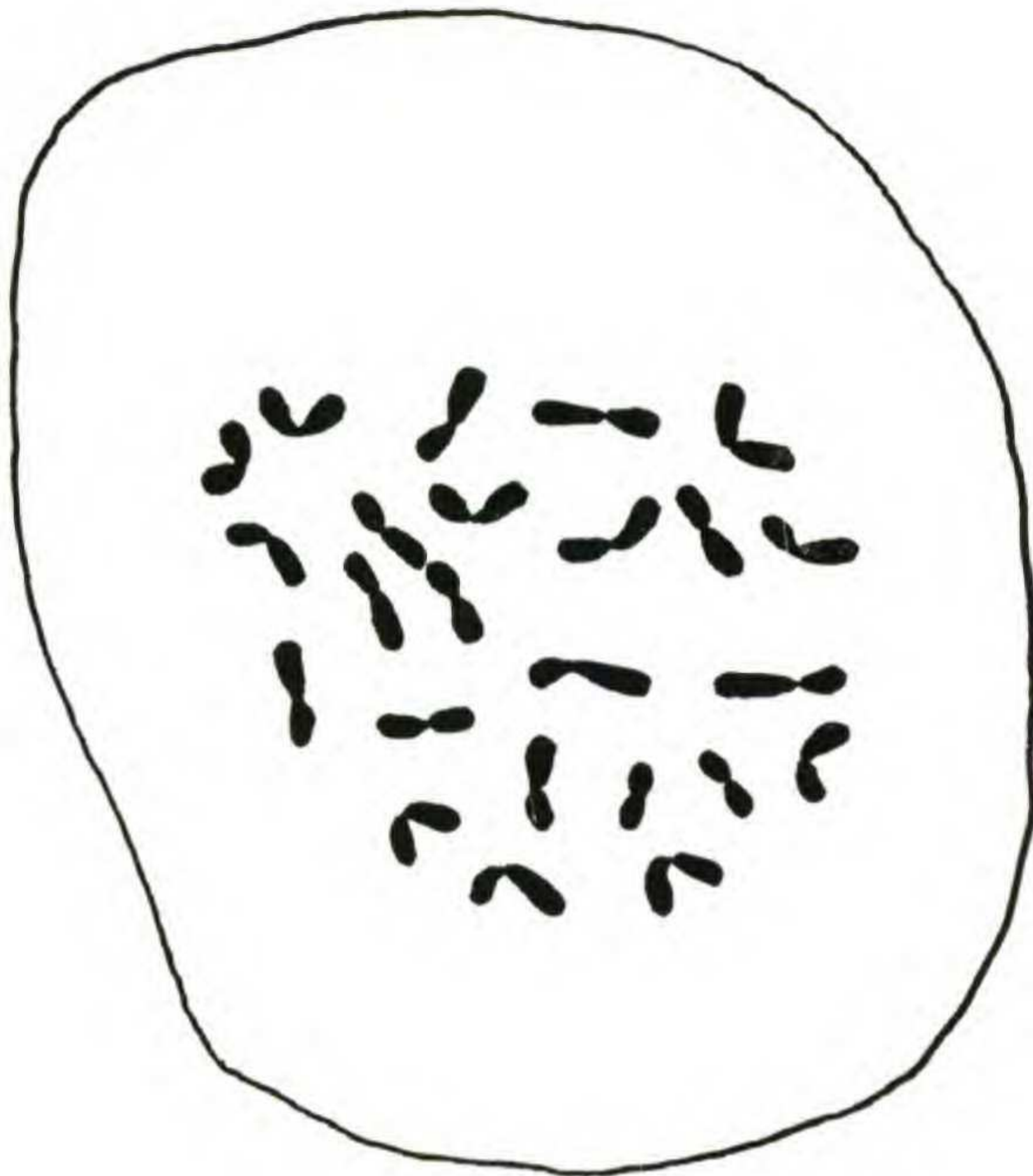


CHROMOSOMES OF KALMIOPSIS.—Henderson<sup>1</sup> described an ericaceous shrub of restricted range in the Siskiyou Mountains of Oregon under the name *Rhododendron Leachianum*, a species close, in his opinion, to *R. lapponicum*. Rehder<sup>2</sup> established the monotypic genus *Kalmiopsis*, taxonomically near *Loiseleuria*, *Kalmia*, and *Rhododendron*, and made the combination *Kalmiopsis Leachiana* (Henderson) Rehder.

*Kalmiopsis Leachiana* (grown at Cornell University by W. C. Wilson; herbarium specimen in the Bailey Hortorium) has 24 somatic chromosomes (FIG. 1); each of the chromosomes has a median or submedian constriction.



Hagerup<sup>3</sup> determined the *n*-number of *Rhododendron lapponicum* to be 13. Sax<sup>4</sup> found *n*-numbers of 13 and 26 in *Rhododendron* and concluded that 13 is its fundamental number. Nakamura<sup>5</sup> made similar observations for the genus. Bowers<sup>6</sup> counted 12 gametic

<sup>1</sup> Henderson, L. F. New Plants from Oregon. *RHODORA* 34: 203-206. 1931.

<sup>2</sup> Rehder, Alfred. *Kalmiopsis*, a New Genus of Ericaceae from Northwest America. *J. Arnold Arboretum* 13: 30-34. 1932.

<sup>3</sup> Hagerup, O. Morphological and Cytological Studies of Bicornes. *Dansk Bot. Arkiv.* 6: 1-26. 1928.

<sup>4</sup> Sax, Karl. Chromosome Stability in the Genus *Rhododendron*. *Amer. J. Bot.* 17: 247-251. 1930.

<sup>5</sup> Nakamura, M. Cytological Studies on the Genus *Rhododendron*. *J. Soc. Trop. Agriculture* 3: 103-108. 1931.

<sup>6</sup> Bowers, C. G. The Development of Pollen and Viscin Strands in *Rhododendron catawbiense*. *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club* 57: 285-314. 1930.

chromosomes in *Rhododendron*, but Sax investigated the same species and found them to fit into a 13-system. The single species of *Loiseleuria* and the two karyologically known species of *Kalmia* belong, like *Kalmiopsis*, to a 12-chromosome system: *Loiseleuria procumbens*,  $n = 12$ ; *Kalmia latifolia*,  $n = 12$ , and *Kalmia glauca*,  $n = 24$  (Hagerup). These chromosome numbers, therefore, afford an additional basis for the generic segregation of *Kalmiopsis* and support Rehder's views concerning the affinities of the genus.—J. T. BALDWIN, JR., Bailey Hortorium and Department of Botany, Cornell University.

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## PLANTS NEW TO MINNESOTA

OLGA LAKELA

Eight species new to Minnesota have been collected by the writer in the environs of Duluth during the past two seasons. One of these, *Poa Chaixii* Vill. is new to America.<sup>1</sup>

*AMMOPHILA BREVILIGULATA* Fernald grows abundantly on the sandy beach of Lake Superior on Minnesota Point. It occurs commonly on the sandy south shore of the lake. With reference to the species, Warren Upham in the Catalogue of the Flora of Minnesota concludes with supposition, "doubtless also on the shore of this lake in Minnesota." It has not been found on the north shore of Lake Superior which is a shingle beach. The specimens, 1316 and 1613 from Minnesota Point are the first collections made in the state.

*DESCHAMPSIA FLEXUOSA* (L.) Trin. occurs on Minnesota Point. The dense, vigorously growing tufts of this grass are fairly numerous, but scattered along the main trail through a distance of about one-eighth of a mile. The recorded range of this species includes Wisconsin. Warren Upham supposed its occurrence in Minnesota. The specimens 2069, 2102 and 2106 were collected from a colony growing in moist soil under pine trees, near a small bog, in Sec. 19.

*ARTEMISIA STELLERIANA* Bess. A single poorly growing clump in wet sand of the Superior Bay shore in Sec. 13, in the narrowest part of Minnesota Point, locally known as the "Barrens." Specimen 2121 was the only stem in flower among the few sterile ones in 1937. During the preceding year the plant did not bloom. In a few other places on the bay front farther north, sterile stems have been noted. Evidently the habitat is not congenial to this eastern Asiatic species.

*IRIS PSEUDACORUS* L. Several plants grow at the "Barrens" on Minnesota Point, along the margin of a small, wet meadow overgrown with sedges and rushes of several species. Specimens 1466a, 1466b and 1504 were collected in 1936. In 1937 one plant was noted

<sup>1</sup> Lakela, Olga. *The Occurrence of Poa Chaixii in America*, RHODORA, xl. 73 (1937).